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NUMBER 37.

THE NEW PARTY IS BORN.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Cincinnati Conference Follows the Lead of Kansas—Scenes of Wild Enthusiasm—Full Text of the Platform.

The New Party Organized.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—"The People's Party of the United States" was born on Wednesday. The drift of sentiment all seemed to tend that way from the very opening of the conference of the Alliance and its kindred labor organizations. All doubt was removed in ten seconds, when toward evening, after scenes of almost unprecedented tumult, Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota, chairman of the conference on resolutions, became on the rostrum on the roaring mass of humanity in the convention and with a dignity befitting his words announced that the committee had become a unit for starting a third party in the nation without another instant's delay. That was the word. The audience could contain itself no longer, but with dynamic force exploded in a terrific thunder of applause.

A letter from L. L. Polk, which was read, advised this conference to issue an address and defer action on a third party until 1892, caused a uproar, and when a motion to refer it to the committee on resolutions was declared carried, there was a loud demand—notably from the Minnesota delegation—that the negative be put more forcibly by the chair. The demand was renewed and continued from time to time during the reading of a number of miscellaneous telegrams. Mr. Fish of Minnesota argued that Mr. Polk's letter was ill-timed and claimed that it showed how useless it would be to refer the third party question to the meeting in 1892, at which Polk and his followers would be leading spirits.

Senator Peffer was made permanent chairman of the conference, and was received with much enthusiasm.

The report of the committee on credentials showed that thirty-four states and territories were represented by 1,417 delegates having proper credentials. Kansas headed the list with 411, Ohio came next with 317, Indiana with 164, Illinois 88, Kentucky 84, Nebraska 24, Texas 23, Minnesota 30, Wisconsin 21 and Missouri 73.

The following platform was adopted: First—That in the present social, industrial and economical revolution now dawning upon the civilized world and the new and living issues confronting the American people, we believe that the time has arrived for the crystallization of the political reform forces of our country and the formation of what should be known as the people's party of the United States of America.

Second—That the most heartily endorsed demands of the platform as adopted at St. Louis, Mo., in 1890, Omaha, Neb., in 1891, and Omaha, Neb., in 1891, by the industrial organizations there represented, summarized as follows:

A—The right to make and issue money as a sovereign power to be maintained by the people for a common benefit. Hence we demand the abolition of national banks as banks of issue, and as a substitute for national bank notes we demand that legal tender treasury notes be issued in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country on a cash basis without damage or special advantage to any class or calling, such notes to be legal tender for payment of all debts, public and private, and such notes, when demanded by the people, shall be loaned to them at not more than 3 per cent per annum, the loan to be consummated as indicated in the subtreasury plan, and also upon real estate with proper limitation upon the quantity of land and amount of money.

B—We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

C—We demand the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of land and the holding of land in trust for the purpose of speculation, and that no land owned by alien or foreign syndicates and that all land held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

D—Believing the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none we demand that the taxation—national, state or municipal—shall not be used to build up one interest or class at expense of another.

E—We demand that all revenues—national, state or county—shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

F—We demand a just and equitable system of graduated taxation on incomes.

G—We demand the most rigid, honest and just national control and supervision of the means of public communication and transportation, and that such control and supervision does not remove the abuses now existing we demand the government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.

H—We demand the election of president, vice president and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

I—That the members of the United States of all progressive organizations in attendance at the conference held for February 23, 1891, by six of the leading reform organizations.

Fifth—That a national central committee be appointed by this conference, to be composed of a chairman to be elected by this body and of three members from each state represented, to be named by each state delegation.

Fourth—That this central committee shall represent the people at the national conference on February 23, 1892, and, if possible, unite with that and all other reform organizations there assembled. If no satisfactory arrangement can be effected this committee shall call a national convention not later than June 1, 1892, for the purpose of nominating candidates for president and vice-president.

Sixth—That the members of the central committee for each state where there is no independent political organization, conduct an active system of political agitation in their respective states.

Additional resolutions not parts of the platform were presented. They recommended favorable consideration of universal suffrage, equivalent treasury notes to pay soldiers, equivalent to coin, for eight hours a day and condemn the action of the world's fair commission with reference to wages. All were adopted.

A sensational feature of the proceedings following Donnelly's announcement came after the platform proper had been adopted. A California man was the individual that nearly rivaled the classic youth of Antinous who fired the Ephesian wave. The Californian's name was G. W. Miller, and he was a prohibitionist from the summit of his steeply brushed hair to the very bottom of his boot heels. Apparently nothing on earth could disconcert that Californian. Over a thousand and thoroughly enraged and disgusted brawny grangers and mechanics turned on him as if they could tear him limb from limb, but he refused to budge an inch. He worked his jaws without ceasing, though every syllable he uttered was lost in the hurricane of jeers and contumely.

The Californian wanted to thrust before the conference a resolution defining the

THE DALTON BANDITS.

THE GANG OF DESPERADOES ENTIRELY CLEANED OUT.

One of the Daltons Was Killed and One Soldier Wounded—A Long Siege by Deputy Marshals and Fifty Cavalry Men.

The Dalton Gang Captured.

OKLAHOMA CITY, May 26.—The Dalton gang of desperadoes, who robbed the Santa Fe passenger train two weeks ago have been captured at last after a chase of many days. They were surrounded on the Sac and Fox reservation, sixty miles east of Oklahoma City. They were barricaded in a cave. The deputy United States marshals laid siege, and kept it up until the desperadoes had killed the horses and the situation was becoming desperate. A detachment of the Fifth cavalry was then procured and after a 19-hour's fight the gang surrendered. One of the Daltons was killed and one soldier wounded. Many are inclined to receive the report with doubt as to its authenticity.

And a perfect cyclone of enthusiasm a delegate moved the adoption of the platform as read. The convention went wild, the delegates mounted tables and chairs, shouting and yelling like Comanches. A portion of the convention in thunderous chorus sang to the tune, "Goodbye, My Love, Goodbye," the words, "Goodbye, Old Parties, Goodbye," and then the "Doxology."

In the forest of flags and state banners that had been gathered with the banners around the trio, a Kansas man on the shoulders of two colleagues standing on chairs and waving the Kansas banner and held it aloft above all the others.

The tumult, surpassing in its remarkable suddenness and vigor anything that had previously taken place in the convention, lasted fully a quarter of an hour till it ceased from pure exhaustion of lungs. After the vote had been taken on the platform, and carried by a unanimous rising vote, the convention was little better than a howling mob, and in the midst Mr. Miller of California came to the front on the prohibition question, which had been ignored by the platform and resolutions. All efforts to choke him off with points of order were ineffectual. The resolution offered by him was brief but to the point. It said:

Resolved, That we favor the abolition of the liquor traffic.

Confusion became worse confounded. Fifty or more men clamored for recognition, but the first to succeed was Schilling of Wisconsin, who vigorously opposed the introduction of the prohibition question. The prohibition amendment was overwhelmingly defeated.

A national committee was elected, with Mr. Taubeneck of Illinois, as chairman. The Kansas members are, P. P. Elder, Levi Dumbauld and R. S. Osborn. Missouri's members are, Paul J. Dickinson, J. W. Rogers and W. O. Atkinson.

A BAD COUNTRY.

Hundreds of Italians Returning From South America.

MARSHFIELD, Mo., May 23.—The steamer Belmar, from Brazil ports, has arrived here, bringing back about 700 utterly destitute Italian emigrants who had sought fortune in those countries. During the passage from South America there were five deaths from yellow fever among the disheartened emigrants. They tell startling stories of the hardships they have suffered and it is expected their return will tend to stop the tide of emigration flowing from Italy towards South America and on the other hand increase the number of Italian emigrants who will seek employment in the United States.

In fact the recent increase in the number of Italian emigrants who have started or who are on the point of starting for the United States is attributed in some quarters to the unfavorable reports received from Italy that the country has been reduced to a state of anarchy. They tell startling stories of the hardships they have suffered and it is expected their return will tend to stop the tide of emigration flowing from Italy towards South America and on the other hand increase the number of Italian emigrants who will seek employment in the United States.

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BLAINE NOT WORN OUT.

Secretary Tracy Contradicts Reports About the Secretary.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—In view of certain statements that had cast doubt upon the real condition of Secretary Blaine, Secretary Tracy was asked: "As you have necessarily had much intercourse with Mr. Blaine recently, perhaps you can tell the facts in the case?" and replied: "The business of our departments brings Mr. Blaine and myself much together. I have seen a great deal of him and had many interviews with him, some continuing for hours at a time. Any statement that Mr. Blaine is not as strong, sound and alert mentally as he has been does him great injustice. I have never seen any manifestation indicating that Mr. Blaine flashed and sparkled for ten or fifteen minutes and then as suddenly became sullen, moody, and hypochondriacal. The last time I saw him, only a few days ago, he left for New York, we were together a long time in consultation over a most important public document. It was criticized and discussed at great length and I have never seen him when he appeared to be at a disadvantage than he did on that occasion."

THE DENVER CONGRESS.

Result of the Conference Between the Trans-Mississippi States.

DENVER, May 24.—The resolutions of the trans-Mississippi congress, recommends that congress pass the Burroughs bill appropriating \$10,000,000 for the building and maintenance of levees of the Mississippi river, demands wise governmental supervision of railroads; recommends the granting of liberal charters and subsidies to support the establishment of steamship lines to sail under the American flag; favors the admission of New Mexico and Arizona into the union; asks congress to protect the land and water resources of the arid lands within its borders except mineral lands, that such might be put under cultivation by means of irrigation through the storage reservoir or other means; earnestly asked congress to enact such legislation would favor the mining interests and forever prevent the mines and mineral lands bearing gold, silver, copper or lead from becoming the property of foreign corporations, procure for free coinage and endorse reciprocity.

A Plucky Duel.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 24.—A due took place yesterday near Liberty Hill between P. H. Cheatham and John Whaley, both prominent politicians and lawyers. The two men had been engaged in a duel for some time and finally a challenge was passed. They met with their seconds at the appointed place and exchanged shots at ten paces. According to agreement when the word was given both men wheeled and opened fire, continuing to shoot until one or both fell. Cheatham fired eleven shots and Whaley five. Both men received severe wounds, but none of them will result fatally.

Swindled Five Thousand.

OMAHA, Neb., May 23.—While a party went to the fair grounds Sunday afternoon to see the "great Chicago ship" sail out for a trip to the garden city, and witness a wedding in mid air. They paid 25 cents each for the privilege of passing into the grounds. After the managers of the affair had secured the cash and had the people safely corralled in the grand stand, they mounted horses and fled with their ill-gotten gains. Not a sign of the air ship has been seen in this city.

Battling Vigilantes.

DUNSMITH, Neb., May 23.—While a party of vigilantes who had just captured a cattle thief named McAlver near here were bringing the prisoner to town last night they met another posse. The night was very dark and each party mistook the other for thieves. Fire was opened on both sides and before the mistake was discovered Judge Aikens, treasurer of the county, and McAlver, the cattle thief who was in his care, were killed.

St. John Not In It.

MARSHFIELD, Mo., May 24.—Ex-Governor St. John in a temperance speech here took occasion to rap the recent People's Party convention severely for its failure to incorporate a prohibition plank in its platform. He said he had never seen a convention so completely under the control of the liquor interests. He said the temperance reformers expect no beneficial legislation on the liquor question from the new party.

He Died Fighting.

TRINIDAD, Col., May 24.—Gonzales, the notorious desperado, was shot down and killed by a posse of men. A special deputy sheriff from New Mexico, and his posse, Gonzales was barricaded in a lone house about seventy-five miles from here. He fought until the house was set on fire, then made a bold break for liberty. He was ridden with bullets.

American's Danger.

NEW YORK, May 23.—There were 3,049 emigrants landed at the harbor office to-day. Twelve hundred and forty-eight Italians arrived on the Marsala and ten of them were detained as they had served time in prisons in Italy for various offenses.

Morehouse Exonerated.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—The Baptist continued the subject of home missions to-day, during which they disposed of a troublesome question concerning the business integrity of the secretary of the society by almost unanimously re-electing Dr. Morehouse.

A Notorious Burglar Escapes.

LONDON, May 21.—It is reported that Billy Porter, the notorious American burglar who was sentenced last year in France to twenty-two years' imprisonment, has managed to make his escape.

Jews Will Go to Argentine.

PARIS, May 26.—Baron Hirsch says that not Uruguay but the Argentine Republic will be the site of the proposed Jewish colony. He intends to buy 5,000,000 acres for this purpose.

A School Teacher's Strange Fate.

ST. MARY, O., May 21.—The dead body of Miss Daisy Reynolds, a school teacher, who has been mysteriously missed for two weeks was yesterday found in a tenantless negro hut twenty miles of here. Her body was emaciated but there were no marks of violence. Her death is a mystery.

Many Madmen Convicted.

ROME, May 26.—The trial at Basil of 199 members of the May 15th Society has ended. Fourteen members are acquitted, while 185 members are sentenced to terms

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HOW A POOR SQUATTER MADE HIMSELF WELCOME.

An Exciting Episode on a Kansas Ranch—A Rushing Herd of Cattle and a Brave Man's Act in Saving an Innocent Life.

In the year 18— I was employed as a herder at Merrill's ranch, out in Western Kansas. Ours was one of the most extensive ranches in the state, and there was quite a little army of men and boys connected with it. One of the duties with which we were charged was that of keeping the range, which was government land, free of settlers.

"When you see a covered wagon," said our manager, "keep your eyes on it, and take care that it don't stop on our grazing lands."

"But suppose," questioned one, "the owner of a wagon should refuse to move on. Then what are we to do?"

"I guess there's enough of us here," replied the manager, "to see that he does move. If any man should be foolish enough to squat here after being notified not to do so, it will be our business to rout him out."

I did not look with favor on this arrangement, and neither did the majority of the herders. Our sympathies were with the poor home-seekers, and we knew that both the law and the conscience were on their side. The land of which our range was composed. However, we said nothing at the time, but continued about our duties.

During the next month several wagons drove across our range, but none of them halted within our limits. Then one day, late in the afternoon, there came an old canvas-covered wagon, dilapidated and shuffling to the last degree, drawn by a span of poor, bony horses that could scarcely move from creep. I saw the poor outfit crawling along the edge of the timber and I watched it until I saw it halt at a point less than a fourth of a mile from the ranch. I saw a man come out of the wagon, and after looking about for a minute or so, proceed to unhitch his team and turn them out to graze. I felt it my duty to warn him to move on, so I rode down to the wagon for that purpose. The man was a tall, thin, sickly-looking person whose surroundings proclaimed him a victim of extreme poverty. I was touched by his appearance, and as gently as I could, I informed him of the necessity of immediately vacating the spot. As I spoke his pale, sharp features lighted up with the fire of indignation, and in reply he said:

"I've made my last move, unless I'm driven by force. I've been run about from place to place by the cattlemen till I've got nothing left, and I'm tired of it. This land is open for settlement and I have a right to a claim here, and I propose to have it."

"But you can't hold it," I reasoned. "They'll burn your wagon and kill your horses."

"Just let them try it," he replied, laying his hand on a pistol which hung at his side. "Some of them wouldn't burn any more wagons."

I reasoned with the man as best I could, but he refused to move on, and at last I turned away from him hoping his presence might not be noticed that evening by any of our people, and that by the following morning he might see the wisdom of moving on.

I had only gone a short distance when I met a little boy running across the prairie, and as he stopped to admire my gaudy "cowboy" attire and trappings, I spoke to him and asked his name.

"I'm Johnnie Merrill," he answered. "Me'n pa just come down here to-day, an' my pa's gone to look at the cattle an' I'm goin' down there to that wagon. My pa he owns this ranch, you know, ah he let me come down here with him this time."

"I had not gone far, after leaving the boy, when I met a man cantering along on horseback, and as he was a stranger, and well dressed, I rightly judged that he was Mr. Merrill. Just as we met he happened to notice the old wagon, and reining in his horse, he said:

"What is that over there by the timber?"

"A homesteeker," I replied.

"Oh, a squatter, eh? Well, go over and tell him to move on."

"I've already warned him," I answered.

"Is he going away, then?"

"I don't know. He is very poor, and is very sick, but I think he'll go to-morrow."

"Mr. Merrill said at once that I was attempting to screen the man, and with a flash of anger he said:

"You go down and tell the boys that I said that squatter must not be there at sun down. Do you understand me?"

"Oh, yes," said I, as I turned away.

"I rode leisurely down in the direction of the herd and I found the boys working the cattle back toward the ranch."

I informed old Ike, who was the leader among the "boys," of what Merrill had said, and the whole force gathered around to listen. I also told of my interview with the squatter. Old Ike scratched his head for a moment then slowly said:

"Wall, here's a mess, shore. I'm agin' runnin' them settlers off in any such way, but I reckon we'll haff to do it. Orders is orders, an' we've got to obey or else hunt another job."

"Yep," agreed Ike. "That's the size an' shape of it. But, by gum, it mayn't be no easy matter to trot that chap off. He 'pears sorter game, an' like enough he'll pump some of us full of lead."

"Yo' shobely sint skeered of him, Ike?" Jake remarked. "Why, blame it, I low I kin swipe him, an' his whole layout off the yarth at one slatter."

"I ain't skeered," old Ike replied. "I've seen a lot of 'em, an' I ain't

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I had only gone a short distance when I met a little boy running across the prairie, and as he stopped to admire my gaudy "cowboy" attire and trappings, I spoke to him and asked his name.

"I'm Johnnie Merrill," he answered. "Me'n pa just come down here to-day, an' my pa's gone to look at the cattle an' I'm goin' down there to that wagon. My pa he owns this ranch, you know, ah he let me come down here with him this time."

"I had not gone far, after leaving the boy, when I met a man cantering along on horseback, and as he was a stranger, and well dressed, I rightly judged that he was Mr. Merrill. Just as we met he happened to notice the old wagon, and reining in his horse, he said:

"What is that over there by the timber?"

"A homesteeker," I replied.

"Oh, a squatter, eh? Well, go over and tell him to move on."

"I've already warned him," I answered.

"Is he going away, then?"

"I don't know. He is very poor, and is very sick, but I think he'll go to-morrow."

"Mr. Merrill said at once that I was attempting to screen the man, and with a flash of anger he said:

"You go down and tell the boys that I said that squatter must not be there at sun down. Do you understand me?"

"Oh, yes," said I, as I turned away.

"I rode leisurely down in the direction of the herd and I found the boys working the cattle back toward the ranch."

I informed old Ike, who was the leader among the "boys," of what Merrill had said, and the whole force gathered around to listen. I also told of my interview with the squatter. Old Ike scratched his head for a moment then slowly said: